The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies

THE JOURNAL

OF

HELLENIC STUDIES

VOLUME XVIII. (1898)

1898

KRAUS REPRINT

Nendeln/Liechtenstein

1971

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THE ARABS IN ASIA MINOR (641—750), FROM ARABIC SOURCES.

CONSIDERING the attention now paid to the geography of Asia Minor, it has struck me that a collection of the notices relating to the Arabic invasions of that district, which are scattered here and there in the Arabic annalists and must be sought through thousands of pages of Arabic print, would serve a very useful purpose. These extracts not only throw light on geography and the Arabic nomenclature of the localities, but, when compared with the accounts of the same events in Greek and Syriac writers, are of great value for the study of chronology.

The writers from whom extracts are given under years are the following :—

(1) The chronicler known as Ibn Wadhich or Al Ya'kubi, who wrote about 900. (ed. Houtsma. Leiden, 1883).

(2) Al Tabari d. 923. (ed. Barth and others. Leiden, 1879, &c.).

(3) The Khitab Al 'Uyun (Book of Springs).[1] (ed. de Goeje. Leiden, 1871). This work, though dating not earlier than the middle of the 11th century, preserves several valuable notices relating to this period.

(4) Ibn Al Athir (d. 1232). (ed. Tornberg. Leiden, 1851, &c.). This author generally copies Al Tabari, but occasionally has notices not found in that writer, and is useful for the period before AH 40, for which Al Tabari's text is not extant.

Much valuable information is also to be found in the work of Al Baladhuri (d. 893) (ed. de Goeje. Leiden, 1863), who gives a connected narrative of the conquest of each district; but, since his work is not arranged in annalistic form, I have not given the extracts from it with those of the other writers, but separately at the end. Notices derived from the same source as those of the Mohammedan writers are also to be found in the bilingual chronicle of Elijah of Nisibis (written 1019), most of these being quoted from the work of Mahomet the Khawarizmi (circ. 835);[2] but, since this portion of Elijah's chronicle has been translated into German by Dr. Baethgen (Abh. für die Kunde des Morgenlandes Bd. 8), there is no need to repeat the notices here, but it will be sufficient to give references to them in the margin. The authority most frequently quoted by the Arabic writers is Al Wakidi (d. 823). Most of the notices are merely annalistic entries; but sometimes, especially in Al Baladhuri, longer accounts are given. These I have

[1] The extant portion of this work begins with the accession of Al Walid I. (705).

[2] A few are also quoted from the Chronicle of the Arab Kings, a work of the 10th century.

been obliged from considerations of space to shorten; but, however important for Arabic life and character the omitted passages may be, nothing essential to the purposes of this article is lost by their suppression. Only the long and interesting narrative of the expedition of 716—718 in the Khitab Al ' Uyun I have been obliged to pass over altogether.

In the margin of the annalistic notices I have given references to notices of the same events in other writers (not necessarily derived from the same source), including, besides Elijah of Nisibis, in Greek Theophanes and Nikephoros, and in Syriac Michael the Syrian,[1] the chronicle of 775 falsely attributed to Dionysios,[2] and the Chronicle of 846 (*Zeitschr. d. deutsch. morgenl. Gesellsch.* vol. 51, p. 569). In the extracts from Al Baladhuri, to avoid repetition, I have generally referred only to the preceding annalistic extracts. To avoid possibility of misleading, I have given all geographical names in the first instance in the Arabic form, placing the usually received names in brackets following, wherever they can be identified. I have added a few notices relating to Armenia and Syria, which are so closely connected with those referring to Asia Minor that it appears unreasonable to omit them.

Caliphate of 'Umar I.

A. H. 20 (Dec. 21, 640–Dec. 9, 641).

Ibn Al Athir. And in this year, I mean the year 20, Abu Bachriyya 'Abd Allah, the son of Kais, made a raid into the land of the Romans; and he was the first who entered it, as it is said (and it is also said that the first who entered it was Maisra, the son of Masruk, the 'Absi), and he carried off prisoners and spoil.

Caliphate of 'Uthman.

25 (Oct. 28, 645–Oct. 16, 646).

Ibn Al Athir. And in this year Mu'awiya made a raid upon Roman territory and reached 'Ammuriya (Amorion); and he found the fortresses between Antakhiya (Antioch) and Tarsus deserted, and he stationed in them a large number of the men of Al Sham (Syria) and Al Gazira (Mesopotamia), until he returned from his raid. Then after that he sent Yazid, the son of Al Chur, the 'Absi, upon a raid in the summer; and he gave him orders, and he acted accordingly; and, when he went out, he destroyed the fortresses as far as Antakhiya.[3]

28 (Sept. 25, 648–Sept. 13, 649).

Ibn Al Athir. And in this year Chabib, the son of Maslama, made a raid upon Suriya,[4] in the land of the Romans.

[1] In the Arabic version in the British Museum MS. Or. 4402.

[2] Published, with translation, by the Abbé Chabot (Paris, 1895).

[3] This seems to show that Antioch in Pisidia is here meant, though the previous mention of the name rather points to the Syrian city.

[4] *i.e.*, Syria: the name seems to be used by the Arabs to denote Euphratesia and Cilicia. But perhaps we should read Sauriya (Isauria): cf. p. 194, note 3.

32 (Aug. 12, 652–Aug. 1, 653).

Sebeos 3, 36 Ibn Al Athir. It is said that in this year Mu'awiya, the son of Abu Sufyan, made a raid upon the straits of Al Kustantiniyya (Constantinople);[1] and with him was his wife 'Atkha, the daughter of Karaza; and it is said also that his sister was with him.

33 (Aug. 2, 653–July 21, 654).

Ibn Al Athir. In this year was the raid of Mu'awiya upon the fortress of Al Mara, in the land of the Romans, in the neighbourhood of Malatya (Melitene).

Caliphate of Mu'awiya.

41 (May 7, 661–Apr. 25, 662).

Ibn Wadh.. He sent Chabib, the son of Maslama; and the Roman commander made peace, and did not care to engage with him.

42 (Apr. 26, 662–Apr. 14, 663).

Theoph. AM 6154 Al Tab.. And in this year the Moslems made a raid upon the Romans and inflicted a severe defeat upon them, as men record, and killed many of their patricians.

43 (Apr. 15, 663–Apr. 3, 664).

El. Nis. 43. Theoph. AM 6157 Ibn Wadh.. Busr, the son of Abu Artá, made a raid into the land of the Romans, and wintered there.

Al Tab. adds: Until he reached Al Kustantiniyya, as Al Wakidi asserts; and some of the authorities deny this, and say that Busr did not winter in Roman territory at all.

44 (Apr. 4, 664–Mar. 23, 665).

El. Nis. 44. Theoph. AM 6156(?) Ibn Wadh.. 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Khalid, the son of Al Walid made a raid until he reached Akluniya (Koloneia).

Al Tab.. Among the events of this year was the invasion of the Roman territory by the Moslems under 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Khalid,[2] the son of Al Walid, who wintered there,[3] and the sea expedition of Busr, the son of Abu Arta.

45 (Mar. 24, 665–Mar. 12, 666).

Theoph. AM 6156(?) Ibn Wadh.. 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Khalid, the son of Al Walid, made a raid and wintered in the land of the Romans, and reached Antakhiya (Antioch in Pisidia).

[1] This expedition is elsewhere recorded only by the Armenian Sebeos, who makes Mu'awiya march to Chalkedon in the 13th of Constantine (653 4).

[2] 'Son of Khalid' has dropped out of Al Tab.'s text, and I insert it from Ibn Al Athir.

[3] The Syriac fragments published by Dr. Noldeke (*Z.D.M.G.* 29, p. 76ff.) agree in the date, giving A.S. 975 (Oct. 1, 663–Sept. 30, 664).

Al Tab.. And in this year was the wintering of 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Khalid, the son of Al Walid, in the land of the Romans.

46 (Mar. 13, 666–Mar. 2, 667).

Ibn Wadh.. Malikh, the son of 'Abd Allah, the Khath'ami made a raid; and it is said that it was Malikh, the son of Hubaira, the Sakhuni; and he wintered in the land of the Romans.

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the wintering of Malikh, the son of 'Abd Allah,[1] in the land of the Romans; and it is said also that this was 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Khalid, the son of Al Walid; and it is said also that it was Malikh, the son of Hubaira, the Sakhuni.[2] And in this year 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Khalid, the son of Al Walid, returned from the land of the Romans to Chims (Emesa); and Ibn Uthal the Ansari gave him a poisoned drink, as it is said, and he drank it, and it killed him. El. Nis. 46

47 (Mar. 3, 667–Feb. 19, 668).

Ibn Wadh.. Malikh, the son of Hubaira, the Sakhuni, made a raid and wintered in the land of the Romans. El. Nis. 47

Al Tab.. And in this year was the wintering of Malikh, the son of Hubaira, in the land of the Romans, and the wintering of Abu 'Abd Al Rachman the Kaini at Antakhiya.

48 (Feb. 20, 668–Feb. 8, 669).

Ibn Wadh.. 'Abd Al Rachman the 'Atbi made a raid and reached Antakhiya the black.[3]

Al Tab.. And in it was the wintering of Abu 'Abd Al Rachman the Kaini at Antakhiya, and the summer expedition of 'Abd Allah, the son of Kais, the Fizari, and the raid of Malikh, the son of Hubaira, the Sakhuni, by sea, and the raid of 'Ukba, the son of 'Amir, the Guhani, by sea, with the men of Misr (Egypt) and the men of Al Madina; and over the men of Al Madina was Al Mundhir, the son of Zuhair, and over their combined forces was Khalid, the son of[4] 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Khalid, the son of Al Walid.

49 (Feb. 9, 669–Jan. 28, 670).

Ibn Wadh.. Fudhala, the son of 'Ubaid, made a raid; and by his hands God made captives and carried off many prisoners.

Al Tab.. And in this year was the wintering of Malikh, the son of Hubaira, the Sakhuni, in the land of the Romans. And in it was the raid of Fudhala, the son of 'Ubaid, upon Garabba; and he wintered at Garabba, and El. Nis. 49 Theoph. AM 6159(?)

[1] Text 'Ubaid Allah': we may correct from Ibn Al Athir and Ibn Wadh..

[2] MSS. 'Fizari': we may correct from Ibn Al Athir and Ibn Wadh..

[3] I do not know any other authority for this epithet; if it is meant to distinguish this Antioch from that mentioned above, Antioch in Isauria is perhaps intended.

[4] The words 'Khalid, the son of,' are not in the MSS., but are supplied by conjecture in Thorbecke's text. Otherwise we should have a glaring contradiction to the statement of Al Tab. sub ann. 46.

it was captured by his hands, and he made many prisoners in it. And in it was the summer campaign of 'Abd Allah, the son of Khurz, the Bagli. And in it was the raid of Yazid, the son of Shagara, the Rahawi, by sea; and he wintered at the head of the men of Al Sham. And in it was the raid of 'Ukba, the son of Nafi', by sea; and he wintered at the head of the men of
El. Nis. 51 Misr. And in it was the raid of Yazid, the son of Mu'awiya, into Roman
Theoph. AM territory, till he reached Kustantiniyya; and with him were Ibn 'Abbas, and
6159 Ibn 'Umar, and Ibn Al Zubair, and Abu Ayyub the Ansari.

Instead of the last sentence Ibn Al Athir has: In this year (and the year 50 is also mentioned) Mu'awiya sent a powerful force upon a raid into the territory of the Romans; and he appointed Sufyan the son of 'Auf to the command, and ordered his son Yazid to join the raid; and he was disinclined to do so and made excuses, and his father abstained from pressing him. And during their raid the men were attacked by famine and grievous disease. . . .[1] And, when Mu'awiya heard of his verses, he enjoined him to join Sufyan in the land of the Romans, in order that whatever befell the men might befall him. And he went, and with him was a large body of men, whom his father sent with him; and in this force were Ibn 'Abbas and Ibn 'Umar and Ibn Al Zubair and Abu Ayyub the Ansari and others, and 'Abd Al 'Aziz, the son of Ruzara, the Khilabi. And they advanced into the territory of the Romans until they reached Al Kustantiniyya; and the Moslems and the Romans fought for some days, and the battle was severe between them. . . . Then Yazid and the army returned to Al Sham.[2]

50 (Jan. 29, 670–Jan. 17, 671).

Ibn Wadh.. Busr the son of Abu Arta made a raid; and Sufyan the son of 'Auf wintered.

Al Tab.. And in this year was the raid of Busr the son of Abu Arta
Theoph. AM and Sufyan, the son of 'Auf, the Azdi, into the land of the Romans. And it is
6162(?) said that in it was the raid of Fudhala, the son of 'Ubaid, the Ansari, by sea.

51 (Jan. 18, 671–Jan. 7, 672).

Ibn Wadh.. Mahomet the son of 'Abd Al Rachman made a raid; and
Theoph. AM Fudhala, the son of 'Ubaid, the Ansari, wintered.
6162

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year were the wintering of
El. Nis. 51 Fudhala the son of 'Ubaid in the land of the Romans, and the raid of Busr the
Theoph. AM son of Abu Arta in the summer.
6163

52 (Jan. 8–Dec. 26, 672).

Ibn Wadh.. Sufyan the son of 'Auf made a raid; and he died and appointed 'Abd Allah, the son of Mas'ada, the Fizari, to take his place.

[1] I omit personal anecdotes which have no bearing on the expedition.

[2] The Syriac chronicle published by Nöldeke (see p. 184, note 3) places the expedition of Yazid in A.S. 971 (660); but, as that was a time of peace, the date is clearly wrong.

Al Tab.. And Al Wakidi states that in this year was the raid of Sufyan, the son of 'Auf, the Azdi, and his wintering in the land of the Romans; and that he died during the year and appointed 'Abd Allah, the son of Mas'ada, the Fizari, to take his place. And other authorities say: No, the man who wintered in the land of the Romans this year at the head of the men was Busr the son of Abu Arta, and with him was Sufyan, the son of 'Auf, the Azdi. And in the summer of this year a raid was made by Mahomet, the son of 'Abd Allah, the Thakafi. El. Nis. 53 Theoph. AM 6165(?)[1] Theoph. AM 6164 Nikeph. p. 32

53 (Dec. 27, 672–Dec. 15, 673).

Ibn Wadh.. Mahomet, the son of Malikh, made a raid; and it is said that Tarsus was taken this year, its captor being Gunada, the son of Abu Umayya, the Azdi.

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the wintering of 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Um Al Chakham, the Thakafi, in the land of the Romans. And in it Rudus (Rhodes), an island in the sea, was taken; and its captor was Gunada, the son of Abu Umayya, the Azdi; and he settled the Moslems in it, as recorded by Mahomet the son of 'Umar[2]; and they sowed seed and acquired flocks and herds in it, which they pastured all round it; and, when men approached, they took them into the fortress; and they had watchmen who gave them warning of anyone upon the sea who wished to make war upon them, and they were on their guard against them. And they were the greatest annoyance to the Romans, and they attacked them on the sea and cut off their ships. And Mu'awiya supplied them plentifully with provisions and pay; and the enemy were afraid of them. And, when Mu'awiya was dead, Yazid, the son of Mu'awiya, removed them. El. Nis. 54(?)

Ibn Al Athir adds: And it is said that it was taken in the year 60.

54 (Dec. 16, 673–Dec. 5, 674).

Al Tab.. And in this year was the wintering of Mahomet, the son of Malikh, in the land of the Romans, and the summer campaign of Ma'n, the son of Yazid, the Sulami. And in it, as Al Wakidi states, was the capture by Gunada, the son of Abu Umayya, of an island in the sea near Kustantiniyya, called Arwad.[3] And Mahomet, the son of 'Umar, records that the Moslems remained in it for a space, as he says, of seven years, and the commandant was Mugahid, the son of Gabr.

There follows in Al Tabari a long personal story, the substance of which is expressed by Ibn Al Athir in the sentence:

And, when Mu'awiya died, and his son Yazid succeeded to the government, he ordered them to return, and they returned.

[1] Michael the Syrian records what seems to be the same expedition under the 2nd of Constantine = AS. 982 (Oct. 1, 670—Sept. 30, 671).

[2] *i.e.* Al Wakidi.

[3] This seems to be a mere duplicate of the occupation of Rhodes recorded under the previous year.

55 (Dec. 6, 674–Nov. 24, 675).

El. Nis. 56 Ibn Wadh.. Malikh, the son of 'Abd Allah, the Khath'ami, made a raid and wintered in the land of the Romans.

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the wintering of Sufyan, the son of 'Auf, the Azdi, in the land of the Romans, as Al Wakidi says;[1] and some of the authorities say; No, the man who wintered in the land of the Romans this year was 'Abd Allah, the son of Kais, the Fizari; and some say; No, it was Malikh, the son of 'Abd Allah.

El. Nis. 55
Theoph. AM 6166

56 (Nov. 25, 675–Nov. 13, 676).

El. Nis. 57 Ibn Wadh.. Yazid, the son of Mu'awiya, made a raid and reached Al Kustantiniyya; and Mas'ud, the son of Abu Mas'ud, wintered; and the commander by land was Yazid, the son of Shagara, and by sea 'Iyadh, the son of Al Charith.[2] All these things are also said to have happened in the year 57.

Al Tab.. And in this year was the wintering of Gunada, the son of Abu Umayya, in the land of the Romans; and it is said that it was 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Mas'ud; and it is said that this year Yazid, the son of Shagara, the Rahawi, made a raid by sea, and 'Iyadh, the son of Al Charith, by land.

El. Nis. 54(?)

57 (Nov. 14, 676–Nov. 2, 677).

Theoph. AM 6166(?) Ibn Wadh.. 'Abd Allah, the son of Kais, made a raid.

Al Tab.. And this year was the wintering of 'Abd Allah, the son of Kais, in the land of the Romans.

58 (Nov. 3, 677–Oct. 22, 678).

El. Nis. 56(?)
El. Nis. 58 Ibn Wadh.. Malikh, the son of 'Abd Allah, the Khath'ami, made a raid; and it is said that 'Amir, the son of Yazid, the Guhani, did so; and Yazid, the son of Shagara, was killed at sea.

Al Tab.. And this year Malikh, the son of Abd Allah, the Khath'ami, made a raid into the land of the Romans. And in this year Yazid, the son of Shagara, was killed[3] at sea on a ship, as Al Wakidi says. He says: And it is said that 'Amr, the son of Yazid, the Guhani, was[4] the man who wintered in the land of the Romans; and it is said that the man who made the raid by sea this year was Gunada, the son of Abu Umayya.

Ibn Al Athir. This year Malikh, the son of 'Abd Allah, the Khath-'ami, made a raid into the land of the Romans, and 'Amr, the son of Yazid, the Guhani, by sea; and it is said that it was Gunada, the son of Abu Umayya.

[1] It is hard to reconcile this with the statement under A.H. 52 that Al Wakidi placed Sufyan's death in that year.

[2] MS. Al Charb. Al Charith is an obvious correction of Houtsma; cf. Al Tab.. The name 'Charb' does not take the article.

[3] According to Houtsma's text, 'It is said that Y., the son of S., (made a raid) by sea"; but by the change of a point ('kutila' for 'kila') we get the same as in Al Tab..

[4] I omit the copula before the verb with MS. C. The printed text must be rendered 'it was 'Amr . . . and he was the man who wintered.'

59 (Oct. 23, 678–Oct. 12, 679).

Ibn Wadh.. 'Amr, the son of Murra, the Guhani,[1] made a raid by land, and there was not that year any raid by sea. El. Nis. 58(?)

Al Tab.. And that year was the wintering of 'Amr, the son of Murra, the Guhani, in the land of the Romans on land. Al Wakidi says: There was not that year any raid by sea. And others say: Not so; Gunada, the son of Abu Umayya, made a raid by sea. El. Nis. 59

60 (Oct. 13, 679–Sept, 30, 680).

Al Tab.. And this year was the raid of Malikh, the son of 'Abd Allah, upon Sauriyya (Isauria), and the entry of Gunada, the son of Abu Umayya, into Rudus, and his building of the city there, as Al Wakidi says.[2]

Caliphate of Yazid I.

61 (Oct. 1, 690–Sept. 19, 681).

Ibn Wadh.. Malikh, the son of 'Abd Allah, the Khath'ami, made a raid in the summer; and this was a raid upon Sauriyya.[3]

Caliphate of 'Abd Al Malikh.

70 (June 25, 689–June 14, 690).

Al Tab.. And in this year the Romans rose up and assembled together against the Moslems in Al Sham; and 'Abd Al Malikh made peace with the king of the Romans on condition of paying him a thousand denarii every assembly-day,[4] fearing danger from him to the Moslems. Theoph. AM 6178 Mich. fol. 260r (without date) Chron. of 846 (without date)

75 (May 2, 694–Apr. 20, 695).

Ibn Wadh.. Mahomet, the son of Marwan, made a raid in the summer; and the Romans came out against Al A'mak,[5] and they were slain by Aban, the son of Al Walid, the son of 'Ukba, the son of Abu Mu'ait, and Dinar, the son of Dinar. Theoph. AM 6186 El. Nis. 75 Mich. AS 1006

Al Tab.. Among the events of this year was the raid of Mahomet, the son of Marwan, in the summer, when the Romans came out from before Mar'ash (Germanikeia). Chron. of 846 AS 1006

[1] There can be little doubt that this is the same as 'Amr, the son of Yazid, the Guhani. Under 58, where the Arabs have Ibn Yazid, El. Nis. has Ibn Murra.

[2] Al Tab. has probably confused Al Wakidi's date for the occupation with that for the evacuation; cf. ann. 53, 54.

[3] This must be thrown back to 679, since peace was made before Mu'awiya's death (Apr. 6, 680).

[4] *i.e.* Friday. Theoph. 'every day': so Michael.

[5] *i.e.* 'the valleys,' the name of a place between Germanikeia and Antioch. The MS. has Al A'man, but Houtsma's correction is no doubt right, and Al A'mak is the name given by Al Baladhuri (see p. 207); cf. also ann. 112. The Syriac writers call the place 'the valley of Antioch.'

76 (Apr. 21, 695–Apr. 9, 696).

Ibn Wadh.. Yachya, the son of Al Chakham, made a raid in the summer at Marg al Shacham between Malatya and Al Massisa (Mopsouestia).[1]

Theoph. AM 6187 Ibn Al Athir. And this year Mahomet, the son of Marwan, made a raid upon the Romans in the region of Malatya.[2]

77 (Apr. 10, 696–Mar. 29, 697).

El. Nis. 77 Theoph. AM 6189 Ibn Wadh.. Al Walid, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid upon Atmar; and his raid was in the region of Malatya. And Chassan, the son of Al Nu'man, made a raid by sea.[3]

Al Tab.. And this year Al Walid made a raid in the summer.

78 (Mar. 30, 697–Mar. 19, 698).

Al Tab.. And 'Abd Al Malikh sent Yachya, the son of Al Chakham, to make a raid this year.

79 (Mar. 20, 698–Mar. 8, 699).

El. Nis. 79. Theoph. AM 6192 Mich. fol. 261v (without date). Al Tab.. And this year, as it is said, the Romans fell upon the men of Antakhiya. Ibn Al Athir adds: and defeated them.

80 (Mar. 9, 699–Feb. 25, 700).

Al Tab.. And 'Abd Al Malikh sent his son Al Walid upon a raid this year.

81 (Feb. 26, 700–Feb. 14, 701).

Al Tab.. I was informed by 'Umar, the son of Shabba; he said: I was told by 'Ali, the son of Mahomet;[4] he said: 'Abd Al Malikh sent his son 'Ubaid Allah[5] upon a raid in the year 81; and he took Kalikala (Theodosioupolis-Karin in Armenia).

82 (Feb. 15, 701–Feb. 3, 702).

Ibn Al Athir. And this year Mahomet, the son of Marwan, made a raid upon Arminiya (Armenia) and routed them. Then they asked him for peace, and he granted it to them; and he appointed Abu Shaikh, the son of 'Abd Theoph. AM 6195(?) Allah, governor over them, and they acted treacherously towards him and killed him. And it is said also that they killed him in the year 83.

[1] According to Yakut Marg Al Shacham was near Amorion. Similarly El. Nis. (ann. 23) makes Mu'awiya take Ankyra and advance to Marg Al Shacham.

[2] Armenia IV. according to Theoph..

[3] This is Houtsma's correction. The MS. has 'Al Bachr (= the sea) the son of Ch. the son of Al W. made a raid.' After this several lines are missing down to AH. 83.

[4] Better known as Al Madaini, a writer of the early part of the 9th century.

[5] We should probably read 'Abd Allah, since no such name as 'Ubaid Allah appears among the sons of 'Abd Al Malikh.

83 (Feb. 4, 702–Jan. 23, 703).

Ibn Wadh.. 'Abd Allah also [1] made a raid and took Al Massisa, and built a small fortress in it.[2] El. Nis. 83, 84 Theoph. AM 6193 Mich. AS 1015, 1017 Chron. of 846 AS 1015

84 (Jan. 24, 703–Jan. 13, 704).

Al Tab.. And in this year was the raid of 'Abd Allah, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh the son of Marwan, into Roman territory; and in it he took Al Massisa. Such is the record of Al Wakidi.

85 (Jan. 14, 704–Jan. 1, 705).

Ibn Al Athir. And this year Mahomet, the son of Marwan, made a raid into Arminiya and passed summer and winter in it. Theoph. AM 6195

Caliphate of Al Walid I.

86 (Jan. 2–Dec. 22, 705).

Ibn Wadh.. Maslama made a raid and took two fortresses. El. Nis. 86

Al Tab.. Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid into the land of the Romans.

87 (Dec. 23, 705–Dec. 11, 706).

Al Tab.. And in this year Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid into the land of the Romans; and with him was Yazid, the son of Gubair, and he met the Romans with a great force at Susana (Sision) in the neighbourhood of Al Massisa.[3] Al Wakidi says: This year Maslama met Maimun the Gurgani [4] (and with Maslama were about a thousand fighting men of the men of Antakhiya) at Tuwana (Tyana); and he killed many men among them, and God took the fortress by his hands [5] (and it is said that the man who made a raid upon the Romans in this year was Hisham, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh); and God took by his hands the fortress of Bulak and the fortress of Al Akhrim and the fortress of Bulas (Pylai?) and Kamkim; and he killed of the Musta'riba [6] about a thousand fighting men, and carried their children and their women into captivity. Theoph. AM 6196 Theoph. AM 6201

[1] This word seems to show that Ibn Wadh. recorded an expedition by 'Abd Allah in the previous year.

[2] Theoph. and the *Chronicle* of 846 mention the building only. El. Nis. and Mich. record the capture and the building under separate years.

[3] Al Tab. omits to mention the result of the meeting, which according to Theoph. was a great defeat of the Arabs. A comparison with Theoph. makes it probable that the subject of the last clause is not Maslama but Yazid (Ἄζιδος ὁ τοῦ Χουνεί).

[4] This means Hyrcanian; but we should no doubt read 'Gurgunami,' the Arabic name for the Mardaites, which is the title applied to Maimun by Al Baladhuri (see p. 203).

[5] This seems to be an anticipatory statement, since Al Tab. afterwards records the capture under 88, to which year it is also assigned by Ibn Kutaiba, the earliest extant Arabic historian (*d.* 884).

[6] Arabs not of pure birth.

88 (Dec. 12, 706–Nov. 30, 707).

Ibn Wadh.. Maslama and Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, made a raid and took Suriya (Isaura?), and Al 'Abbas took Ardaluniya.[1]

Theoph. AM 6201
Nikeph. pp. 43, 44
Mich. AS 1019

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was God's capture by the hands of the Moslems of one of the Roman fortresses called Tuwana in Gumada II. (May 9–June 6),[2] and they wintered at it; and over the army were Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, and Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh. And Mahomet, the son of 'Umar, Al Wakidi, records that Thur, the son of Yazid, told him on the authority of his masters: he said: The capture of Tuwana was effected by the hands of Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, and Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid; and the Moslems routed the enemy that day, so that they went to their church; then they returned, and the men[3] were routed until they thought they should never recover from it. And Al 'Abbas remained, and some men with him, among whom was Ibn Muchairiz, the Gumachi; and Al 'Abbas said to Ibn Muchairiz, "Where are the men of the Kuran who are seeking Paradise?" And Ibn Muchairiz said, "Call to them to come to you." And Al 'Abbas called out, "Ye men of the Kuran!" And they came all together; and God routed the enemy, until they entered Tuwana.

And in it Maslama also made a raid into Roman territory, and by his hands three fortresses were taken, the fortress of Kustantin and Ghazala (Gazelon) and the fortress of Al Akhrim, and he killed of the Musta'riba about 1,000 men, besides carrying their children into captivity and taking possession of their property.[4]

Khitab al 'Uyun. And in the year 88 Maslama and Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, made a raid upon Tuwana and wintered at it. And the Romans assembled against them; and they met, and God Most High routed the Romans, and 50,000 of them were killed. And God Most High took Tuwana and another fortress near it with prisoners and spoil.

89 (Dec. 1, 707–Nov. 19, 708).

Al Tab.. The Moslems in this year took the fortress of Suriya; and over the army was Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh. Al Wakidi states that

El. Nis. 89

Maslama made a raid into the land of the Romans this year, and with him was Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid; and they entered it together; then they

Theoph. AM 6202(?)

separated, and Maslama took the fortress of Suriya, and Al 'Abbas took Adhruliyya; and he encountered a force of Romans and routed them. And others besides Al Wakidi say: Maslama went to 'Ammuriya (Amorion) and encountered the Romans there, a large force, and God routed them: and he

[1] This is the MS. reading. Houtsma would read Adruliya; cf. Al Tab. ann. 89.

[2] MS. B adds 'the first of it' (May 9), while Ibn Al Athir has Gumada I. (Apr. 9—May 8). Mich. places the capture in Mar. 708, after a siege of nine months.

[3] Ibn Al Athir 'the Moslems.'

[4] The last clause is clearly a duplicate of the notice under the preceding year.

took Hirakla (Herakleia) and Kamudiya (Nikomedeia ?),[1] and Al 'Abbas made a summer campaign in the neighbourhood of Al Budandun (Podandos).

90 (Nov. 20, 708–Nov. 8, 709).

Ibn Wadh.. 'Abd Al 'Aziz, the son of Al Walid, made a raid and took a fortress. El. Nis. 90

Al Tab.. And in this year Maslama made a raid into the land of the Romans, as Mahomet, the son of 'Umar, records, in the neighbourhood of Suriya, and took the five fortresses in Suriya. And in it Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, made a raid, some say, till he reached Al Arzan,[2] and others say, till he reached Suriya. And Mahomet, the son of 'Umar, says: the account which says 'till he reached Suriya' is right. Theoph. AM 6202(?)

91 (Nov. 9, 709–Oct. 28, 710).

Ibn Wadh.. 'Abd Al 'Aziz, the son of Al Walid, made a raid.

Al Tab.. And in this year, as Mahomet, the son of 'Umar, and others record, 'Abd Al 'Aziz, the son of Al Walid, made a raid in the summer; and over the army was Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh.

92 (Oct. 29, 710–Oct. 18, 711).

Ibn Wadh.. Mahomet, the son of Marwan, made a raid.

Al Tab.. Among the events of the year was the raid of Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, and 'Umar, the son of Al Walid, into the land of the Romans; and three fortresses were taken by the hands of Maslama; and the people of Susana migrated into the interior of the land of the Romans.

93 (Oct. 19 711–Oct. 6, 712).

Ibn Wadh.. Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, and Marwan, the son of Al Walid, and Maslama made a raid and took Amasiya (Amaseia) and the fortress of Al Chadid. El. Nis. 92 Theoph. AM 6204 Mich. AS 1023 Chron. of 846 AS 1021

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year were the raid of Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, into the land of the Romans, and God's capture of Sabastiyya (Sebasteia)[3] by his hands. And in it was also the raid of Marwan, the son of Al Walid, into the land of the Romans; and he reached Khangara.[4] And in it was the raid of Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, into the land of the Romans; and he took Masa (Amaseia) and the fortress

[1] vvll. Kuliya and Kamuliyah. Kamouliana in Cappadocia I. may be meant. Ibn Al Athir has 'Kamuniya.' The mention of Herakleia (Pontou ?) points to Nikomedeia, but it is strange that its capture should not be recorded by the Greek writers.

[2] Arzan should be Arzanene or its chief town, but this is clearly out of place here.

[3] The MSS. have Samastiyya: I emend from Ibn Al Athir, who adds 'and Al Marzbanain and Tus' (cf. ann. 95). It is possible, however, that Mistheia is meant (cf. Theoph. A.M. 6204; Nikeph. p. 48; Chron. of 846 A. S. 1021).

[4] vl. Gangra. Mich. records the capture of 'Gargarun' in A.S. 1022. On the other hand, Yakut mentions Khangara, 'a district in the territory of the Romans.' Cf. also ann. 109.

of Al Chadid and Ghazala and Tarchamah[1] in the neighbourhood of Malatya.

94 (Oct. 7, 712–Sept. 25, 713).

Ibn Wadh.. Al 'Abbas and 'Umar, the sons of Al Walid, made a raid.

El. Nis. 94
Theoph. AM 6205
Mich. AS 1023

Al Tab.. And amongst the events of this year was the raid of Al 'Abbas, the son of Walid, into the land of the Romans, and it is said that in it he took Antakhiya. And in it, as it is said, 'Abd Al 'Aziz, the son of Al Walid, made a raid into the land of the Romans till he reached Ghazala; and Al Walid, the son of Hisham, the Mu'aiti, reached the land of Burg Al Chamam;[2] and Yazid, the son of Abu Khabsha, reached the land of Suriya.[3]

95 (Sept. 26, 713–Sept. 15, 714).

El. Nis. 95

Al Tab.. And this year was the raid of Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, into the land of the Romans, and God took three fortresses by his hands, as it is said, and they were Tulas, and Al Marzbanain, and Hirakla.[4] And in it Al Wadhdhachi was killed in the land of the Romans, and about 1,000 men with him.

96 (Sept. 16, 714–Sept. 4, 715).

Ibn Wadh.. Bishr, the son of Al Walid, made a raid.

Al Tab.. And this year, as Al Wakidi says, was the raid of Bishr, the son of Al Walid, in the winter; and, when he returned, Al Walid was dead.

Caliphate of Solomon.

Theoph. AM 6206(?)
Mich. AS 1026

Ibn Wadh.: Maslama made a raid and took the fortress of Al Chadid, and wintered in the lands of the Romans; and 'Umar, the son of Hubaira, made a raid by sea; and they occupied all between Al Khalig[5] and Al Kustantiniyya, and they took the city of the Slavs;[6] and Solomon sent them reinforcements under 'Amr, the son of Kais, the Khindi, and 'Abd Allah, the son of 'Umar, the son of Al Walid, the son of 'Ukba.

Ibn W. also has a duplicate account as follows: And Solomon went out in the direction of Al Gazira and took up his abode at a place called Dabik,[7] in

[1] This is the reading of the MSS. Guidi would read Bargama, which differs only by points. Bargama, however, is the Arabic name for Pergamos, which seems quite out of place here. The capture of Pergamos is recorded by Michael and the Chronicle of 846 under A.S. 1027 (716). Theophanes also records it under 716 (A.M. 6208), but, as he makes it contemporaneous with Leo's accession, he must mean to place it in 717.

[2] *i.e.* the tower of the pigeon.

[3] Since Suriya (Syria, see p. 183, note 4) and Sauriya (Isauria) differ only by a point, it is often impossible to say which is meant; cf. ann. 90.

[4] Ibn Al Athir, 'he took Hirakla and other places.' He has already recorded the capture of Al Marzbanain and Tus (Tulas?) under AH 93 (p. 193, note 3). The last name might stand for Doara, which would go well with Sebasteia, but not with Herakleia, unless Herakleia-Kybistra is meant. Another reading is Tunas. Al Marzbanain = the two marzbans.

[5] *i.e.* the canal. The name covers the Hellespont, Propontis, and Bosporus.

[6] Prof. Ramsay (*Hist. Geog. of Asia Minor*, p. 351) identifies the city of the Slavs with Loulon, near the Cilician gates: but the city here mentioned would seem to have been near Constantinople.

[7] MS. Dhanik.

the province of Kinnasrin (Chalkis); and he sent Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, upon a raid into the territory of the Romans, and told him to go to Al Kustantiniyya, and remain before it till he took it. And Maslama went on till he reached Al Kustantiniyya, and remained before it till he had sown and eaten of what he had sown; and he entered and took the city of the Slavs. And the Moslems were smitten by scarcity, and hunger, and cold; and Solomon heard of the condition of Maslama and his men, and sent them reinforcements under 'Amr, the son of Kais, by land; and he sent 'Umar, the son of Hubaira, the Fizari, to make a raid by sea; and that because the Romans had made an attack upon the city of Ladikiya (Laodikeia), in the province of Chims, and had burnt it, and had carried away some of what was in it. And 'Umar, the son of Hubaira, reached the canal (khalig) of Al Kustantiniyya.[1] El. Nis. 97

97 (Sept. 5, 715–Aug. 24, 716).

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the equipping by Solomon, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, of the armies intended to march to Al Kustantiniyya, and the appointment of his son David, the son of Solomon, to conduct the summer expedition; and he took the fortress of Al Mara. And in it, as Al Wakidi records, Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid into the land of the Romans;[2] and he took the fortress which had been taken by Al Wadhdhach, the chief of the Wadhdhachiyya. And in it 'Umar,[3] the son of Hubaira, the Fizari, made a raid by sea upon the land of the Romans, and wintered in it. Theoph. AM 6208 Mich. AS 1027

98 (Aug. 25, 716–Aug. 13, 717).

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the sending by Solomon, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, of his brother Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, to Al Kustantiniyya; and he told him to remain before it till he took it or an order from him came to him. And he passed winter and summer there. I was told by Achmad, the son of Zuhair, on the authority of 'Ali, the son of Mahomet: he said: When Solomon assumed the government, he made a raid upon the Romans; and he stationed himself at Dabik, and sent Maslama in front; and the Romans were afraid of him; and Leo appeared from Arminiya. And the patricians said to Leo, 'If you deliver us from Maslama, we will make you king'; and they made a covenant with him. And he came to Maslama and said, 'The people know that you will not make serious war upon them, but will give them a respite, as long as the corn lasts with you: and, if you burn the corn, they will submit.' And he burned it: and the enemy remained, and the Moslems were straitened until they nearly perished. And El. Nis. 98 Theoph. AM 6209 Nikeph. p. 53 Chron. of 846 AS 1028 'Dion.' AS 1028

[1] Though in the text these events are ascribed in the summary to 96, we should very probably read 97, since Ibn W. has already recounted the events of 96 under the Caliphate of Al Walid. This author records the campaigns not under each year in the narrative, but all together at the end of each Caliphate.

[2] Ibn Al Ath. 'the land of the Wadhdhachiyya.'

[3] Text ' 'Amr.' I correct from Ibn Al Athir.

that happened to the force which had never happened to an army before, until a man was afraid to go out of the camp alone; and they ate the beasts of burden and skins and the trunks and leaves of trees and everything except dust. And Solomon remained at Dabik, and continued there through the winter; and he was not able to send them help till Solomon died.[1] And this year the city of the Slavs was taken. Mahomet, the son of 'Umar, says: 'The Burgan (Bulgarians) made an attack in the year 98 upon Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, and he had few men with him; and Solomon sent him help under Mas'ada or 'Amr, the son of Kais, with a military force; and the Slavs made a treacherous attack upon them; then God routed them, after they had killed Shurachil, the son of 'Abda.

And in this year, as Al Wakidi states, Al Walid, the son of Hisham, and 'Amr, the son of Kais, made a raid, and some of the men of Antakhiya were cut to pieces; and Al Walid attacked some men in the outlying districts of the Romans, and took many prisoners from among them.

Chron. of 846 AS 1028(?) And this year David, the son of Solomon, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid into the land of the Romans, and took the fortress of Al Mara near Malatya.[2]

99 (Aug. 14, 717–Aug. 2, 718).[3]

Ibn Wadh.. Solomon, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, sent his son David to the land of the Romans, and Maslama was remaining quiet before Al Kustantiniyya; and David took the fortress of Al Mara, in the neighbourhood of Malatya.

Caliphate of 'Umar II.

During his government in the year 99 'Amr, the son of Kais, the Khindi, made a raid in the summer.

Theoph. AM 6210 Nikeph. p. 55 Al Tab. And in this year 'Umar, the son of 'Abd Al 'Aziz, sent to Maslama, who was in the land of the Romans, and told him to return from it with the Moslems who were with him: and he sent him some high-bred horses and a large quantity of corn, and he urged the men to go to his assistance. And the number of high-bred horses which he sent to him was, as it is said, 500 horses.

100 (Aug. 3, 718–July 23, 719).

Al Tab.. And in this year 'Umar, the son of 'Abd Al 'Aziz, sent Al Walid, the son of Hisham, the Mu'aiti, and 'Amr, the son of Kais, the Khindi, of the men of Chims, to make a raid in the summer.

[1] There is a much longer account of the expedition against Constantinople in the *Khitab Al 'Uyun*; but it would take too much space to translate it here.

[2] The *Chronicle* of 846 makes David take the fortress of 'Antigun' in A.S. 1028 (Oct. 1, 716—Sept. 30, 717). For Al Mara cf. ann. 33.

[3] We should perhaps read 98, since Ibn W. mentions an expedition of 99 under the reign of 'Umar.

Ibn Al Athir. In this year 'Umar, the son of 'Abd Al 'Aziz, ordered the men of Taranda (Taranton) to withdraw from it to Malatya; and Taranda is in the Roman territory, three days' journey from Malatya; and 'Abd Allah, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, had settled the Moslems in it after he had made a raid upon it in the year 83;[1] and Malatya was at that time deserted: and he introduced among them a military force from Al Gazira, to be stationed among them until the snow came down and they returned to their district. And this state of affairs went on until 'Umar succeeded to the government; and he ordered them to return to Malatya and left Taranda unoccupied, through fear of injury to the Moslems from the enemy: and he left Taranda deserted, and appointed as governor of Malatya Ga'wana, the son of Al Charith, one of the sons of 'Amir, the son of Sa'sa'a.

Caliphate of Yazid II.

102 (July 12, 720–June 30, 721).

Ibn Wadh.. Under his government in the year 102 'Abd Al Walid, the son of Hisham, made a raid at the head of the men into the land of the Romans, and encamped at the ford near Antakhiya. And 'Umar, the son of Hubaira, attacked the Romans in Fourth Arminiya, and routed them and took 700 prisoners from among them.

Al Tab.. And in this year 'Umar, the son of Hubaira, made a raid upon the Romans in Arminiya, and routed them, and took many men prisoners from among them—it is said 700 prisoners.[2]

Ibn Al Athir adds: And in this year Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid upon the Romans, and took Dalisa (Dalisandos?).[3]

103 (Jul. 1, 721–June 20, 722).

Ibn Wadh.. Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, made a raid; and the men were cut to pieces in detachments. And 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Solomon, the Khalbi, and 'Uthman, the son of Chayyan, the Murri, made a raid, and encamped against a fortress, and took it. El. Nis. 103

Al Tab.. And in this year Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, made a raid upon the Romans, and took a city called Rasala.[4]

104 (June 21, 722–June 9, 723).

Ibn Wadh.. 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Solomon, the Khalbi, made a

[1] According to Theoph. the attack of 'Abd Allah on Taranton in A.M. 6193 (701) was unsuccessful. The occupation of Taranton is placed by Michael in A.S. 1022 (711), and by the Chronicle of 846 in A.S. 1021 (710). According to both these authorities the captor was Maslama.

[2] Ibn Al Athir 'and killed 700 prisoners.' The difference between 'kila' (it is said) and 'katala' (killed) is only one of pointing.

[3] See next note.

[4] vvll. Ghasla and Wasala. Ibn Al Athir 'Dasala.' Perhaps Ouasada is the place meant; but it seems probable that it is the same as that mentioned under the previous year under the name of Dalisa (the vowels are doubtful).

raid on the south in the summer; and 'Uthman, the son of Chayyan, the Murri, made a raid upon the north in the summer.

105 (June 10, 723–May 28, 724).

Ibn Wadh.. Sa'id, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, the son of Marwan, made a raid; then he returned and made a raid upon the regions of the Turks.

Theoph. AM 6216

Al Tab.. And in this year was the raid of Sa'id, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, into the land of the Romans; and he sent out a detachment of about 1,000 fighting men, and, as is recorded, they were all cut to pieces.

Ibn Al Athir. And this year Marwan, the son of Mahomet, made a raid upon the south in the summer and took Kuniya (Ikonion) in the land of the Romans and Khamkh (Kamachos).[1]

Caliphate of Hisham.

Khitab Al 'Uyun. And this year Marwan, the son of Mahomet, made a raid at the head of the forces of Al Gazira and the forces of Al Sham (and he was governor of Al Gazira in the name of Hisham), and with him was Sa'id, the son of Hisham, at the head of the forces of Al Sham; and he entered by the road of Malatiyya and took a fortress called Muwasa by storm, after he had beseiged them and assaulted them with engines. And they asked him to grant a capitulation, and he refused to grant them anything but a surrender at discretion. And, when he had taken it, he decided to kill the fighting men and carry the children into captivity; and he divided them among the Moslems, and destroyed the fortress.

106 (May 29, 724–May 18, 725).

Ibn Wadh.. And during his government, in the year 106, Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, made a raid at the head of the men; and he sent Al Wadhdhach, the chief of the Wadhdhachiyya, and he burnt the crops and the villages, because the Romans had burnt the pasture lands. And Sa'id, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid upon the north in the summer.

Al Tab. And in this year Sa'id, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid in the summer.

107 (May 19, 725–May 7, 726).

Theoph. AM 6218

Ibn Wadh.. Mu'awiya also made a raid.[2]

Al Tab.. Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid by land.

El. Nis. 107
Theoph. AM 6218 'Dion.' AS 1040 cf. Mich. and Chron. of 846 AS 1037 (Neokaisareia)

Khitab Al 'Uyun. Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid upon Kaisariyya (Kaisareia), and that is between Malatiyya and Khamakh (Kamachos), and took it.

[1] There is nothing to show whether the author would place this expedition before or after the death of Yazid (Jan. 724).

[2] Al Tab. makes this a raid upon Cyprus, which does not come within the limits of the article.

108 (May 8, 726–Apr. 27, 727).

Ibn Wadh.. Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid in the summer on the south; and 'Asim, the son of Yazid, the Hilali, made a raid in the summer on the north.

Al Tab.. And in this year was the raid of Maslama the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, until he reached Kaisariyya, a city of the Romans on the borders of Al Gazira;[1] and God took it by his hands.

And in it also Abraham, the son of Hisham, made a raid and took also one of the fortresses of the Romans.

109 (Apr. 28, 727–Apr. 15, 728).

Ibn Wadh.. Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, made a raid, and with him was Al Battal in command of his advance-guard, and he took Khangara.[2] El. Nis. 108 Theoph. AM 6218

Al Tab.. And amongst the events of this year was the raid of 'Abd Allah, the son of 'Ukba, the son of Nafi', the Fihri, at the head of a force by sea, and the raid of Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, upon the land of the Romans; and he took a fortress in it called Taiba,[3] and some of the troops of Antakhiya in his company were cut to pieces.

110 (Apr. 16, 728–Apr. 4, 729).

Al Tab.. And in this year, as is recorded, Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, made a raid upon the land of the Romans and took Samala. And in it 'Abd Allah, the son of 'Ukba, the Fihri, made a raid in the summer; and over the sea forces, as Al Wakidi records, was 'Abd Al Rachman, the son of Mu'awiya, the son of Chudaig. Theoph. AM 6219(?)

Khitab Al 'Uyun. Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, made a raid in the summer; and he sent 'Abd Allah Al Battal in command of his advance-guard, and he took a fortress in the territory of the Romans, and in it some men were cut to pieces by them; and Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham besieged[4]

111 (Apr. 5, 729–Mar. 25, 730).

Ibn Wadh.. Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, made a raid in the summer upon the north, and Sa'id, the son of Hisham, made a raid in the summer upon the south.

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the raid of Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, in the summer upon the north, and the raid of Sa'id, the son of Hisham, in the summer upon the south until he reached Kaisariyya. Al Wakidi says: In the year 111 'Abd Allah, the son of Abu Maryam, made a raid at the head of the sea-forces; and Hisham appointed Al Chakham, the

[1] Ibn Al Ath. adds: 'and that is a celebrated city.' He also records under this year the raid recorded under 107 by Al Tab..

[2] As there are no points in the MS., the name might also be read 'Gangra.' Mich. records the capture of Gangra under A.S. 1042 (731). Cf. also ann. 93.

[3] vl. Taina; possibly to be identified with 'τὸ κάστρον 'Ατεοῦς (Theoph. A.M. 6219).

[4] The name has fallen out. Perhaps it is Nikaia, the siege of which is recorded by Mich. under A.S. 1042 (731).

son of Kais, the son of Makhrama, the son of 'Abd Al Muttalib,[1] the son of 'Abd Manaf, to command all the men of Al Sham and Misr.

112 (Mar. 26, 730–Mar. 14, 731).

Ibn Wadh.. Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, made a raid upon the Romans; and he did not succeed in entering their territory, but remained at the frontier at Al 'Amk,[2] in the district of Mar'ash.

Theoph. AM 6222 Mich. AS 1042

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the raid of Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, in the summer; and he took Kharshana (Charsianon) and burnt Farandiyya in the district of Malatya.

Khitab Al 'Uyun. And this year 'Abd Al Wahhab, the son of Bukht, was killed while in company with Al Battal, in the land of the Romans; and that because the men were scattered from Al Battal and put to flight; and 'Abd Al Wahhab . . advanced towards the enemy . . and mingled with the host and was killed, and his horse was killed.

113 (Mar. 15, 731–Mar. 2, 732).

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the death of 'Abd Al Wahhab, the son of Bukht; and he was with Al Battal 'Abd Allah in the land of the Romans. And Mahomet, the son of 'Umar, records on the authority of 'Abd Al 'Aziz, the son of Umar, that 'Abd Al Wahhab, the son of Bukht, made a raid with Al Battal in the year 113, and the men were scattered from Al Battal, &c. (the rest as in Khit. Al 'Uyun, ann. 112).

And among the events was the raid of Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, into the land of the Romans; and he stayed on the frontier in the district of Mar'ash and returned.

114 (Mar. 3, 732–Feb. 20, 733).

Ibn Wadh.. Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, and Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid.

El. Nis. 114(?) Theoph. AM 6224

Al Tab.. And among the events was the raid of Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, upon the north in the summer, and the raid of Solomon, the son of Hisham, upon the south in the summer; and it is recorded that Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, smote the suburbs of Akrun (Akroinon), and that 'Abd Allah Al Battal and Constantine met with their forces; and he routed them and took Constantine prisoner. And Solomon, the son of Hisham, reached Kaisariyya.

115 (Feb. 21, 733–Feb. 9, 734).

Ibn Wadh.. Mu'awiya and Solomon, the sons of Hisham, made a raid, and over the advance-guard was 'Abd Allah Al Battal; and he met Constantine and took him prisoner and routed the Romans.

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the raid of Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, upon the land of the Romans.

[1] The text of Al Tab. has Al Muttalib. I insert ' 'Abd ' from Ibn Al Athir.

[2] *i.e.* the valley : see ann. 75 and note.

Khitab Al 'Uyun. Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, made a raid in the summer, and with him were the men of Al Sham and the men of Al Gazira and 'Abd Allah Al Battal. And, when the Moslems and the Romans met, and over the forces was 'Abd Allah Al Battal , the Romans were routed, and the Moslems fell upon them and made great slaughter, and took many captives, and took possession of their camp and made spoil of their property.

116 (Feb. 10, 734–Jan. 30, 735).

Ibn Wadh.. Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, made a raid.

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the raid of Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, in the summer, upon the land of the Romans. El. Nis. 116 Theoph. AM 6226(?)

117 (Jan. 31, 735—Jan. 19, 736).

Ibn Wadh.. Mu'awiya and Solomon, the sons of Hisham, made a raid.[1] El. Nis. 117

Al Tab.. And among the events of this year was the raid of Mu'awiya, the son of Hisham, upon the north in the summer, and the raid of Solomon, the son of Hisham, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, upon the south in the summer in the neighbourhood of Al Gazira; and he scattered his detachments over the land of the Romans. Theoph. AM 6227(?)

118 (Jan. 20, 736–Jan. 7, 737).

Al Tab.. Among the events was the raid of Mu'awiya and Solomon, the sons of Hisham, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, upon the land of the Romans. El. Nis. 118 Theoph. AM 6228

119 (Jan. 8–Dec. 28, 737).

Al Tab.. Among the events was the raid of Al Walid, the son of Al Ka'ka', the 'Absi, upon the land of the Romans.

120 (Dec. 29, 737–Dec. 17, 738).

Al Tab.. Among the events was the raid by Solomon, the son of Hisham, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, in the summer, and his capture, as is recorded, of Sindira (Sideroun). Theoph. AM 6230

121 (Dec. 18, 738–Dec. 6, 739).

Ibn Wadh.. Maslama, the son of Hisham, reached Malatya.

Al Tab.. Among the events was the raid of Maslama, the son of Hisham, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, upon the Romans; and in it he took Matamir.

122 (Dec. 7, 739–Nov. 25, 740).

Ibn Wadh.. Solomon, the son of Hisham, made a raid upon the district of Malatya. Theoph. AM 6231

[1] From this point down to 121 the text of Ibn Wadh. is defective.

Al Tab.. In this year 'Abd Allah Al Battal was killed with a force of Moslems in the land of the Romans.

Khitab Al 'Uyun. Al Battal, the son of Al Chusain, (his name was 'Abd Allah) and Constantine met with large forces; and God Most High routed them, and Constantine was taken prisoner. And Al Battal advanced with the captives, and he was attacked in the rear and killed, and with him was killed Malikh, the son of Shu'aib.

Theoph. AM 6231

Ibn Al Athir. In this year Al Battal (and his name was 'Abd Allah Abu'lChusain, the Antakhi) was killed with a force of Moslems in the land of the Romans; and it is said also that it was in the year 123.

123 (Nov. 26, 740–Nov. 14, 741).

El. Nis. 123 Ibn Wadh.. Solomon, the son of Hisham, made a raid in the summer.

124 (Nov. 15, 741–Nov. 3, 742).

El. Nis. 124
Theoph. AM 6233

Ibn Wadh.. Solomon, the son of Hisham, made a raid, and he met Leo,[1] the Emperor of the Romans, and Artiyas (Artavazd); and he returned, and there was no battle between them.

Al Tab.. And in this year Solomon made a raid in the summer, and he met Leo, the king of the Romans, and carried off captives and spoil.

125 (Nov. 4, 742–Oct. 24, 743).

Theoph. AM 6234

Ibn Wadh.. Al Ghamr, the son of Yazid, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, made a raid.

Al Tab.. Among the events was the raid by Al Nu'man, the son of Yazid, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, in the summer.

Caliphate of Al Walid II.

Ibn Al Athir. This year the Romans came out to Zibatra,[2] and that is an ancient fortress; and it had been taken by Chabib, the son of Maslama, the Fihri; and the Romans demolished it at that time; and it was rebuilt without strength; and the Romans demolished it again in the days of Marwan, the son of Mahomet, the Ass.[3] . . . And in this year Al Walid sent his brother, Al Ghamr, the son of Yazid, to make a raid.[4]

[1] El. Nis. 'the son of Leo'; and this is obviously right, since Leo died in June 741.

[2] Between Melitene and Samosata and Al Chadath (see p. 208) according to Yakut. Perhaps it should be identified with Deba (mod. Tshebat). Abu'l Fida (Tab. Syr. pp. 28, 30) places Zibatra two days' journey south of Melitene and in lat. 36° 50′, long. 61° 20′.

[3] 'The ass of Al Gazira' was a nickname of Marwan II.

[4] Ibn Wadh. is therefore wrong in ascribing this raid to the reign of Hisham, who in fact died in Feb. 743.

Extracts from Al Baladhuri.

The Affair of the Guragima.[1]

And in the days of Ibn Al Zubair, after the death of Marwan, the son of Al Chakham, when 'Abd Al Malikh was seeking the succession to the Caliphate, . . . and was calling for the help of the men to go to Al 'Irak to fight against Al Mus'ab, the son of Al Zubair, a Roman army went out to the mountains of Al Lukham (Amanos) under one of their generals; then they went to Lubnan (Lebanon), where was collected a large force of the Guragima and Nabataeans and runaway slaves of the Moslems. And 'Abd Al Malikh was compelled to make peace with them on condition of paying 1,000 denarii every assembly-day; and he made peace with the Emperor of the Romans for the amount which he was to pay him in order to prevent him from fighting against him, and because he was afraid he would go out to Al Sham and conquer it. . . . And this was in the year 70. And Maimun the Gurgunami was a Roman slave belonging to the sons of Um Al Chakham, the sister of Mu'awiya, the son of Abu Sufyan, and they were Thakafis; and by birth indeed he came of the Guragima, so that he joined them and went out to Mt. Lubnan with them. And 'Abd Al Malikh heard that he was a man of prowess and valour; and he asked his masters to set him free, and they did it; and he gave him command of a military force and sent him to Antakhiya; and he made a raid upon Al Tuwana in company with Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, (and he was at the head of 1,000 of the men of Antakhiya), and he was martyred after showing distinguished courage. And 'Abd Al Malikh sent a large army to make a raid upon the Romans in order to exact vengeance for him.[2]

Cf. p. 189

Cf. p. 191

The Frontier of Al Sham (Syria).

I was informed by some elders of the inhabitants of Antakhiya: they said: The frontier of the Moslems in Al Sham in the days of 'Umar and 'Uthman (God be gracious to them) and the succeeding sovereigns, was Antakhiya and other cities, which Al Rashid called 'Awasim[3]; and the Moslems used to raid the country beyond just as now they raid the country beyond Tarsus. And between Al Iskhandaruna (Alexandria by Issos) and Tarsus the Romans had fortresses and armour-stores like the fortresses and armour-stores by which the Moslems pass at the present day. And sometimes their inhabitants left them and fled into the territory of the Romans

[1] *i.e.* Mardaites.

[2] This account is at variance with that of Al Tab., at least according to the most obvious meaning of that writer's words, for he certainly seems to represent Maimun as being on the Roman side. The account of Theophanes (ἐπεστράτευσε Μασαλμᾶς καὶ Ἄβας τὴν Τύανον διὰ τὴν μανίαν τοῦ ἀποκτανθέντος στρατοῦ σὺν τῷ Μαιουμᾷ ὑπὸ Μαριανοῦ) accords with Al Baladhuri.

[3] *i.e.* defences.

in fear; and sometimes Roman fighting men were moved into them to occupy them. And it is said that Herakleios brought men with him and stationed them in those cities, when he retired from Antakhiya, lest the Moslems should come and colonize the land between Antakhiya and the territory of the Romans. And God knows. And there is a difference as to who was the first to pass the Gates (these are the Gates of Baghras (Pagrai)). And some say: They were passed by Maisara, the son of Masruk, the 'Absi, who was sent by Abu 'Ubaida, the son of Al Garrach; and he met a Roman force accompanied by some Musta'riba from Ghassan and Tanukh and Iyad, who were going to join Herakleios; and he attacked them and slew a large number of fighting men from among them. Then he was joined by Malikh Al Ashtar, the Nakha'i, with reinforcements from Abu 'Ubaida, who was at Antakhiya. And others say: the first who passed the Gates was 'Umair, the son of Sa'd, the Ansari, when he was sent on the matter of Gabala, the son of Al Aiham.

Cf. p. 183

And Abu'l Khattab the Azdi says: I have heard that Abu 'Ubaida himself made a summer raid and passed by Al Massisa and Tarsus; and the population of these places and the neighbouring fortresses emigrated: and he passed through the Gates, and his raid extended as far as Zanda.[1] And another account says: he sent Maisara, the son of Masruk, and he reached Zanda.

I was informed by Abu Salich Al Farraa, who had it from a man of Dimashk (Damascus) called 'Abd Allah, the son of Al Walid, who had it from Hisham, the son of Al 'Az, who had it from 'Ubada, the son of Nusa, as Abu Salich thinks; he said: When Mu'awiya made a raid upon 'Ammuriyya in the year 25, he found the fortresses between Antakhiya and Tarsus deserted; and he stationed in them a force taken from the men of Al Sham and Al Gazira and Kinnasrin, until he returned from his raid; then a year or two years afterwards he sent Yazid, the son of Al Chur, the 'Absi, on a summer raid; and he gave him orders, and he acted accordingly, and the officers did his bidding. And this man said; And I found in the book of the raids of Mu'awiya that he made a raid in the year 31 in the district of Al Massisa, and reached Darauliyya[2]; and, when he went on the expedition, he did not pass by any fortress between him and Antakhiya without destroying it.

Cf. p. 183

Aug. 24, 651–Aug. 11, 652.

And I was informed by Mahomet, the son of Sa'd, on the authority of Al Wakidi and others: he said: In the year 84 'Abd Allah, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, the son of Marwan, made a raid in the summer, and he entered by the Gates of Antakhiya; and he came to Al Massisa and built its fortress upon its old foundations. And he planted in it a colony taken from the army, among whom were 300 men, whom he had selected from among those possessed of valour and distinguished courage; and the Moslems had not

Cf. p. 191

[1] Yakut mentions Zandan near Mopsouestia and quotes Khalifa, the son of Khayyat, as recording a raid upon it by 'Abd Allah the son of Sa'd the son of Abu Sareh in the year 31.

[2] Perhaps we should read Adhruliyya or Ardaluniya (see p. 192). Dorylaion seems impossible, though that is the name usually represented by Darauliyya.

colonized it before that time. And he built a mosque in it close to the hill of the fortress. Then he went on with his army till he made a raid upon the fortress of Sinan and took it; and he sent Yazid, the son of Chunin, the Tai, the Antakhi; and he made an incursion and then returned to him. And Abu'l Khattab the Azdi said: The first in Al Islam who built the fortress of Al Massisa was 'Abd Al Malikh, the son of Marwan, acting through his son, 'Abd Allah, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, in the year 84 upon its old foundations: and the building and garrisoning were completed in the year 85. He said: And 'Umar, the son of 'Abd Al 'Aziz, journeyed till he came to the granary of Al Massisa; and he wished to destroy it and to destroy the fortresses between it and Antakhiya. And he said, "I am afraid of the Romans besieging the inhabitants of it." And the men told him that it had been colonized in order to keep the Romans who were in it away from Antakhiya; and, if he laid it waste, there would be nothing to stop the enemy until they came to Antakhiya. And he gave up the idea and built a general mosque for the inhabitants in the district of Khafarbayya. . . . He said: Then Hisham, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, built the suburbs; then Marwan, the son of Mahomet, built the booths on the east of the Gichan (Pyramos), and round it he built a wall, and set up a wooden gate in it and dug a trench.

They (the elders of the frontier) said: And the man who fortified Al Muthakkab[1] was Hisham, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, acting through Chassan, the son of Mahuwaih, the Antakhi. And Hisham built the fortress of Katarghash [2] by the instrumentality of 'Abd Al 'Aziz, the son of Chayyan, the Antakhi; and Hisham built the fortress of Mura by the instrumentality of a man of Antakhiya. And Hisham built the fortress of Buka[3] in the territory of Antakhiya; then it was restored and renewed. And Abu'l Khattab says: The bridge on the road to Adhana (Adana) from Al Massisa (and that is 9 miles from Al Massisa) was built in the year 125, and it was called the bridge of Al Walid; and that was Al Walid, the son of Yazid, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, the murdered.

The Frontier of Al Gazira (Mesopotamia).

They said: When 'Uthman, the son of 'Affan, (God be gracious to him) became Caliph, he wrote to Mu'awiya, appointing him Wali of Al Sham; and he made 'Umair, the son of Sa'd, the Ansari, Wali of Al Gazira; then he superseded him, and united Al Sham and Al Gazira and their fortresses in the hands of Mu'awiya. And he ordered him to make a raid upon Shimshat (Samosata), and that is in Fourth Arminiya, or send someone else to make a raid upon it. And he sent thither Chabib, the son of Maslama, the Fihri, and Safwan, the son of Mu'attal, the Sulami: and they took it some days after

[1] See Tomaschek, *Zur Historischen Topogr. v. Kleinasien*, p. 71 (Wiener Akad. Sitzungsber. Bd. 126).

[2] Near Mopsouestia according to Yakut.

[3] From Al Bal. p. 159 it appears that this place was close to Mt. Amanos.

they had encamped before it on the same terms as the capitulation of Al Ruha (Edessa); and Safwan remained in it, and there he died at the end of the Caliphate of Mu'awiya. And it is said: No, the man who made the raid upon it was Mu'awiya himself, and Hadhan with him; and he made Safwan Wali of it, and he settled in it and died there.

And they said: Chabib, the son of Maslama, made a raid on the fortress of Khamkh after the capture of Shimshat, and could not take it. And Safwan made a raid upon it, and did not succeed in capturing it. Then he made a raid upon it in the year 59; and that is the year in which he died; and with him was 'Umair, the son of Al Chubab, the Sulami; and 'Umair mounted the wall and never ceased fighting upon it alone until the Romans retired, and the Moslems climbed up and took it for 'Umair, the son of Al Chubab. And he gloried in this and was glorified for it. Then the Romans recovered it, and Maslama, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, took it;[1] and it never ceased being taken and being recovered by the Romans.

Malatiyya. And they said: 'Iyadh, the son of Ghanm, sent Chabib, the son of Maslama, the Fihri, from Shimshat to Malatiyya, and he took it; then the gates were shut. And, when Mu'awiya became Wali of Al Sham and Al Gazira, he sent Chabib, the son of Maslama, thither, and he took it by storm: and he settled a colony of Moslems in it with an administrator. And Mu'awiya came to it when he wished to enter Roman territory; and he garrisoned it with a force taken from the men of Al Sham and Al Gazira and others. And it was on the road of the summer expeditions. Then its inhabitants migrated from it in the days of 'Abd Allah, the son of Al Zubair, and the Romans came out and pulled it down; then they left it, and some Armenian and Nabatean Christians settled in it.

Cf. p. 197

And I was informed by Mahomet, the son of Sa'd, on the authority of Al Wakidi in his tradition; he said: The Moslems settled in Taranda after 'Abd Allah, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, had made a raid upon it in the year 83; and they built houses in it: and it is about 3 days' journey from Malatiyya, in the territory of the Romans; and Malatiyya was at that time deserted, there being no one in it except some of the subject-peoples, Armenians and others. And some scouts from the army of Al Gazira used to come there in the summer and remain in the town until the winter came on and the snow fell; and, when this happened, they withdrew. And, when 'Umar, the son of 'Abd Al 'Aziz, (God be gracious to him) succeeded to the government, he removed the population of Taranda against their will; and this was because he feared danger to them from the enemy. Then he settled them in Malatiyya, and left Taranda deserted; and he made Ga'wana, the son of Al Charith, one of the sons of 'Amir, the son of Sa'sa'a, Wali of Malatiyya.

They said: And 20,000 Romans went out in the year 123 and encamped against Malatiyya; and the inhabitants shut their gates, and the women mounted the wall with turbans on their heads, and fought. And a messenger

[1] Theoph. records its capture under AM 6203 (711). Another capture in 723/4 is recorded by Ibn Al Athir (above, p. 198).

from the inhabitants of Malatiyya went out to ask for help, and the courier rode on until he came to Hisham, the son of 'Abd Al Malikh, who was at Al Rusafa (Resapha); and Hisham despatched the men to Malatiyya. Then the news reached him that the Romans had withdrawn from it, and he called the messenger and told him; and he sent with him some horsemen to keep guard in it. And Hisham conducted a raid himself; then he came down to Malatiyya, and stayed in it until the building was completed.

And they said: Abu 'Ubaida, the son of Al Garrach, when he was at Manbig (Hierapolis), sent Khalid, the son of Al Walid, to the district of Mar'ash; and he took the fortress upon condition of the people migrating. Then he left it deserted; and Sufyan, the son of 'Auf, the Ghamdi, when he made a raid upon the Romans in the year 30, started from before Mar'ash, and marched through the territory of the Romans. And Mu'awiya built the city of Mar'ash, and stationed a military force in it. And after the death of Yazid, the son of Mu'awiya, the Roman attacks upon them increased, and they withdrew from it; and 'Abd Al Malikh made peace with the Romans after the death of his father Marwan, the son of Al Chakham. And in the year 74 Mahomet, the son of Marwan, made a raid upon the Romans, and broke the peace. And in the year 75 Mahomet, the son of Marwan, also made a summer raid; and the Romans came out from before Mar'ash to Al A'mak[1] in Gumada I.,[2] and the Moslems overcame them; and their commander was Aban, the son of Al Walid, the son of 'Ukba, the son of Abu Mu'ait, and with him was Dinar, the son of Dinar, a mauli[3] of 'Abd Al Malikh, the son of Marwan, and he was governor of Kinnasrin and its territory. And they met in the valley of Mar'ash and engaged in a stubborn fight, and the Romans were routed, and the Moslems pursued them, slaying and taking prisoners. And this year Dinar met a Roman force at the bridge of Yaghra,[4] which is about 10 miles from Shimshat, and defeated them. Then Al 'Abbas, the son of Al Walid, went to Mar'ash, and stayed there and fortified it, and removed the men into it. And in the days of Marwan, the son of Mahomet, when he was occupied in fighting against the inhabitants of Chims, the Romans came out and besieged the city of Mar'ash, until its inhabitants capitulated on condition of being allowed to migrate. And they went towards Al Gazira and the province of Kinnasrin with their families. Then they destroyed it. And Marwan's governor over it at that time was Al Khauthar, the son of Zufar, the son of Al Charith, the Khilabi; and the Emperor at that time was Constantine, the son of Leo. Then, when Marwan had finished the affair of Chims, and had destroyed its wall, he sent an army

Sept. 4, 650–Aug. 23, 651

Theoph. AM 6184(?); Nikeph. p. 36(?) Mich. fol. 260 r(?) (without date)

Cf. p. 189

[1] See p. 189, note 5.

[2] Aug. 28–Sept. 26, 694. The Syriac writers place the battle in AS 1006 = AH 76, in which Gum. I. = Aug. 17–Sept. 15, 695.

[3] *i.e.* slave or freedman.

[4] Perhaps the bridge over the Singas. This, however, according to Kiepert's map is 25 Roman miles from Samosata. There is a smaller river about 11 miles from Samosata, which may perhaps be meant. The lake Al Yaghra near the Syrian Gates (Tomaschek p. 74) is of course out of the question. Abu'l Fida (Tab. Syr. p. 153) makes the river Al Yaghra a tributary of a river which flows into the Lake of Antioch, but no such river passes anywhere near Samosata.

to build Mar'ash; and it was built and re-founded. And the Romans came out during the civil war and destroyed it.

They said: And the fortress of Al Chadath[1] was among those that were taken in the days of 'Umar, its captor being Chabib, the son of Maslama, in the name of 'Iyadh, the son of Ghanm; and Mu'awiya restored it after that. And the sons of Umayya called the gate of Al Chadath 'Al Salama Al Taira,'[2] because the Moslems were cut to pieces in it; and that was Al Chadath, as some men say. And some say: A young (chadath) lad with his companions, met the Moslems at the gate, and fought against them; and it was called the gate of Al Chadath. And in the time of the civil war of Marwan, the son of Mahomet the Romans came out and destroyed the city of Al Chadath, and removed the inhabitants from it, as they did at Malatiyya. They said: And Malikh, the son of 'Abd Allah, the Khath'ami, who was called 'King (malikh) of the summer raids' and was one of the men of Filastin (Palestine), made a raid upon the territory of the Romans in the year 46, and carried off much spoil. Then he retired; and, when he was about 15 miles from the gate of Al Chadath, at a place called Al Rahwa, he stayed there three days and sold the spoil and divided the captured arrows: and that Al Rahwa was called Rahwa Malikh. They said: And Marg 'Abd Al Wachad was a pasturage reserved for the horses of the Moslems. And, when Al Chadath and Zinatra[3] were built, they had no need of it, and it was sown. They said: And Zinatra was an old Roman fortress; and it was taken at the same time as the old fortress of Al Chadath, its captor being Chabib, the son of Maslama, the Fihri. And it stood until the Romans destroyed it in the days of Al Walid, the son of Yazid; and it was rebuilt without strength; and the Romans encamped before it in the days of the civil war of Marwan, the son of Mahomet, and razed it to the ground.

Cf. p. 185

E. W. Brooks.

[1] Between Melitene and Samosata and Germanikeia according to Yakut.

[2] *i.e.* 'the unstable security.'

[3] So the MSS.: de Goeje would substitute 'Zibatra,' which differs only by a point and is the form given by Ibn Al Athir (see p. 202).

ADDENDUM.

P. 208, Note 3.—Zibatra is no doubt the Sozopetra of Kedrenos (2, p. 130); but, as there seems to be no earlier authority for this name, it is perhaps only a Hellenization of Zibatra.